

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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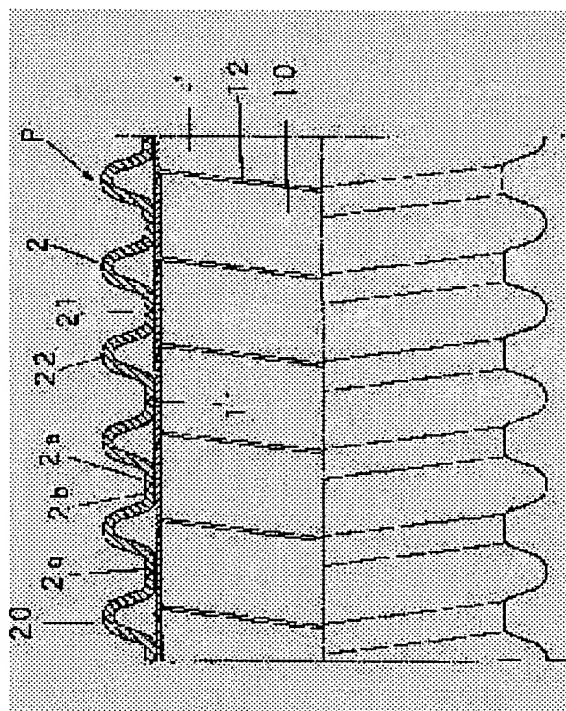
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(54) PIPELINE REGENERATIVE PIPE

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a lightweight and easy to handle synthetic resin conduit body provided with flexibility and softness demanded in a pipeline regenerative pipe and of a form provided with gas barrier performance.

SOLUTION: The conduit body comprises an inner pipe 1 and an outer pipe 2. The outer pipe 2 is formed into a spiral corrugated shape by a resin material superior in gas barrier performance. The inner pipe 1 is cylindrically formed of a synthetic resin raw material and it is adhered to inner circumferential faces of trough parts in the spiral corrugated shape of the outer pipe 2. A spiral slit 12 with the same pitch as the spiral corrugated shape of the outer pipe 2 is provided in portion excluding adhered parts 11.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Consist of an inner tube (1) and an outer tube (2), and an outer tube (2) is formed in the shape of a spiral irregularity wave of the resin material excellent in the gas barrier engine performance. An inner tube (1) is formed approximately cylindrical with a synthetic-resin material, and is pasted up with the inner skin of the trough (21) in the spiral irregularity wave of said outer tube (2). Furthermore, duct regeneration tubing which equips the part except this jointing (11) with the spiral slit (12) of the spiral irregularity wave of said outer tube (2), and this pitch.

[Claim 2] Duct regeneration tubing according to claim 1 which an outer tube (2) is a discontinuous wall and is continuing through some inner tubes (1) (13).

[Claim 3] Duct regeneration tubing according to claim 1 or 2 in which the outer tube (2) is formed with Nylon.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the plastic conduit currently formed in the inside-and-outside double wall of an inner tube and an outer tube. It inserts in the interior of the established shell for which insurance duration of service, such as a duct for gas feeding piped in more detail in a town gas supply line, a chemical plant, etc. which were laid underground in the earth, pressed, and is related with the shell for the duct regeneration suitable for using it in order to prevent the occurrence of gas leakage accident etc. beforehand.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Since the part piped by the right angle is located on a gas pipe way when making over a gas pipe way using this kind of duct regeneration tubing, in order to do easy a drawing-in activity into regenerated tubing, i.e., established tubing, it is important to have considerable flexibility. Using the plastic conduit of marketing made into the inside-and-outside double wall which has generally spread as this shell is also considered.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, when tubing of said marketing is PVC resin tubing Even if it is tubing which made the tube wall the double wall, as an airpipe for gases which applies to which and sends internal pressure Since it is lacking in gas barrier nature in physical properties, if it has the technical problem that use cannot be borne as regeneration tubing of a gas pipe way and is in the Sotoji detonator among general structures, it has the technical problem that insertion piping into a scarce sudden flecion is difficult for flexibility.

[0004] Then, it is equipped with the flexibility and flexibility for which duct regeneration tubing is asked for the purpose of solution of such a technical problem, and weight of this invention is lightweight, handling is easy tubing and it proposes the shell of the gestalt further equipped also with the gas barrier engine performance here.

[0005]

[Means for Solving the Problem] If it explains using the partial sign which used the configuration of this invention devised in order to attain this purpose for the drawing in which an example is shown Consist of an inner tube 1 and an outer tube 2, and an outer tube 2 is formed in the shape of a spiral irregularity wave of the resin material excellent in the gas barrier engine performance. It is formed approximately cylindrical with a synthetic-resin material, and pastes up with the inner skin of the trough 21 in the spiral irregularity wave of said outer tube 2, and an inner tube 1 is further considered as the configuration equipped with the spiral slit 12 of the spiral irregularity wave of said outer tube 2, and this pitch at the part except this jointing 11.

[0006]

[Embodiment of the Invention] This invention is considered as such a configuration, in the operation, what [not only] is formed by the wall which continued said outer tube 2 but in itself [outer-tube 2], it is a discontinuous wall, and it can be made into the thing of the structure which is continuing through some inner tubes 1 13, or can form an outer tube 2 with Nylon excellent in gas barrier nature, and can be carried out. Moreover, when the tube wall of an outer tube 2 is made into the structure currently formed heavy-gage as compared with the tube wall of an inner tube 1, it is desirable from a wear-resistant point.

[0007] Furthermore, it is desirable for there to be a polyamide, an ethylene-vinylalcohol copolymer, a polyvinylidene chloride copolymer, a fluorine, polyethylene terephthalate, a polyacrylonitrile, etc. other than said Nylon, and to carry out selection use of these resin as a resin material excellent in the gas barrier nature which forms the outer tube 2 said to this invention.

[0008]

[Example] The example of this invention is explained based on a drawing below. Drawing 1 and drawing 2

are drawings having shown duct regeneration tubing of the main example of this invention among a drawing, and they are drawing in which drawing 1's having traveled through the Johan section of a shell, and having shown the appearance and the cross-section configuration, and the sectional view which drawing 2 expanded the cross section of a shell and was shown.

[0009] The duct regeneration tubing P shown in this example is the shell made into the inside-and-outside double wall which consists of an inner tube 1 mostly formed in the shape of a cylinder, and an outer tube 2 formed in the shape of a concavo-convex spiral wave, as formed the whole tubing with a synthetic-resin material and seen in drawing 1 and 2.

[0010] the inner tube 1 which it ******(ed) and was shown in this example winds spirally the band material 10 which formed the edges on both sides part of right and left with cross section Taira band-like with the elastic Nylon material so that it might become thin meat one by one, carrying out the polymerization of the side edge sections on either side in the state of un-pasting up on a canalization core material -- making -- abbreviation -- it forms in the shape of [smooth] a cylinder object. Thus, the inner tube 1 equipped with the spiral slit 12 is formed between the polymerization sections of the band material 10. What is necessary is just to make it wind, making even necessary temperature cool extrusion band material as a means which makes the condition of not pasting up the polymerization section of the band material 10 said here, using the band material 10 under the ordinary temperature condition which carried out precedence manufacture.

[0011] Moreover, an outer tube 2 selects nylon #12 [excellent in the gas barrier engine performance]. The band material 20 which made the whole mostly the cross-section abbreviation U typeface with this thickness using this resin material It extrudes and forms with the extruder arranged to the side of a canalization core material. Edges-on-both-sides section 2a of this band material 20, and 2bs It is made to wind spirally, carrying out a polymerization mutually on the crosswise interstitial segment of said inner-tube formation band material 10. Carry out welding also to the inner-tube formation band material 10 between the polymerization side 11, or it is made to paste up through adhesives at the same time it carries out welding of the polymerization sides and makes them unify, and the spiral irregularity wave-like outer tube 2 is formed.

[0012] Thus, with spiral concave convex, an inner tube 1 has an approximately cylindrical outer tube 2, and it forms the Sotoji detonator among the structures where said spiral slit 12 in an inner tube 1 is formed in the interior of Yamabe 22 in an outer tube 2.

[0013] While an outer tube 2 pays the deformation proof stress over external pressure and an inner tube 1 secures the smooth flow of an internal circulation gas, the duct regeneration tubing P made into such structure at the time of crookedness of tubing Free deflection deformation was completed in slit 12 part, and since it is rare to check deflection deformation of an outer tube 2, the inner tube 1 is equipped with the advantage which independence deflection deformation can do an outer tube 2 comparatively freely, and can also make crookedness piping easy as a whole.

[0014] About nylon #12 which constitute the outer tube 2 shown in this example, the transmittance trial of town gas was performed in the state of the sheet. The test result was as in Table 1.

[0015]

[Table 1]

試験資料

品名	ガス透過性試験用シート
	A. ナイロン12
試験方法	気体透過度: JIS K7126 (プラスチックフィルム及びシートの気体透過度試験方法) に準拠。
	試験方法 A法 (差圧法) 試験温度 23℃
	試験気体 都市ガス13A
試験年月日	平成13年2月1日 完了

試験結果

試料名	試料番号	都市ガス透過度 $\text{mol/m}^2 \cdot \text{s} \cdot \text{Pa}$ ($\text{cm}^3/\text{m}^2 \cdot 24\text{h} \cdot \text{atm}$)		試料厚さ (mm)
		測定値	平均値	
ガス透過性試験シート	1	2.11×10^{-14} [4.14]	2.11×10^{-14} [4.14]	0.982
A. ナイロン12	2	2.11×10^{-14} [4.14]		0.992

[0016] In the result of this gas radiographic examination, when the shell formed like said example, using nylon #12 as a canalization material was inserted into the duct of superannuated town gas and it was used as duct regeneration tubing, it was able to check that it was what can demonstrate sufficient gas barrier engine performance.

[0017] The regeneration tubing P which drawing 3 and drawing 4 are what showed other examples of the duct regeneration tubing P, respectively, and was shown in drawing 3 The cross-section configuration of the band material 10 which forms the inner tube 1 explained in said 1st example is made into the simple **** configuration by which the side edge part on either side was formed in the vertical, and it considers as the tubing structure which is made to wind spirally and has formed the inner tube 1, making these side edge parts **** in the shape of comparison. Moreover, the bottom of a trough 21 is even and Yamabe's 22 top also makes the configuration of an outer tube 2 the shape of even trapezoid toothing. About other points, it is the same as that of the tubing structure in said 1st example.

[0018] The duct regeneration tubing P shown in drawing 4 is a discontinuous wall in itself [outer-tube 2]. The example of the shell made into the structure which is continuing through some inner tubes 1 13 is shown. In the peripheral face top of the band material 10 which forms in shortest breadth the breadth of the band material 20 which forms the outer tube 2 explained in said 1st example rather than the breadth of the band material 10 which forms an inner tube 1, and forms the inner tube 1 It is made to wind spirally, where edges-on-both-sides section 2a of the band material 20 and slight 2bs are detached, welding is carried out only to the inner-tube formation band material 10, and an outer tube 2 is formed. Since some inner tubes 13 located between edges-on-both-sides section 2a of the outer-tube formation band material 20 formed in the trough 21 of an outer tube 2 to bending external force and-2b will oppose intensively, the shell made into such structure becomes the thing excellent in the easy flexibility of bending piping. A resin material with the flexibility which foresaw this operation should just be used for the inner-tube formation band material 10 of the shell in this example. In addition, the tubing P of this example drawing is shown as a thing in which the location of the slit 12 in an inner tube 1 was formed in the location which inclined toward one side from Yamabe's 22 mid gear in an outer tube 2. About other points, it considers as the structure according to the tubing structure shown in said 2nd example.

[0019] Although the example considered for this invention to be typical above was explained, this invention is equipped with the aforementioned requirements for a configuration, attains the purpose of the aforementioned invention, within limits which have the effectiveness said to below, can be changed suitably and can carry it out.

[0020]

[Effect of the Invention] Duct regeneration tubing said to this invention so that clearly from the above explanation Since it considers as an inside Sotoji detonator, an inner tube is formed in the approximate circle tubed equipped with the slit and the outer tube is formed in the shape of a spiral irregularity wave Though it is tubing which demonstrates the function which was fully equipped with the compression-set-proof reinforcement to external pressure, could suppress the resistance of gas which passes the interior to the minimum, could be circulated smoothly, and was excellent also in gas barrier nature Since it is rare for an inner tube to work as resistance of deflection deformation of an outer tube and independence deflection deformation can do an outer tube comparatively freely when deflection deformation is required It has flexibility sufficient as the whole tubing, and has the remarkable advantage that insertion piping into regenerated tubing can be performed easily.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The Johan section notching front view showing the 1st example.

[Drawing 2] The expanded sectional view of a tube wall.

[Drawing 3] The Johan section notching front view showing the 2nd example.

[Drawing 4] The Johan section notching front view showing the 3rd example.

[Description of Notations]

1 Inner Tube

10 Inner-Tube Formation Band Material

11 Jointing

12 Slit

13 Some Inner Tubes

2 Outer Tube

20 Outer-Tube Formation Band Material

21 Trough

22 Yamabe

2a Side edge section

2b Side edge section

[Translation done.]

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項 1】 内管(1)と外管(2)とからなり、外管(2)はガスバリアー性能に優れた樹脂材によって螺旋凹凸波形状に形成され、内管(1)は合成樹脂素材によって略円筒状に形成され、かつ、前記外管(2)の螺旋凹凸波形における谷部(21)の内周面と接着され、更に該接着部(11)を除く部分に前記外管(2)の螺旋凹凸波形と同ピッチの螺旋スリット(12)を備えている管路更生管。

【請求項 2】 外管(2)が非連続壁体であって、内管(1)の一部(13)を介して連続している請求項 1 に記載の管路更生管。

【請求項 3】 外管(2)がナイロン樹脂で形成されている請求項 1 または 2 に記載の管路更生管。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、内管と外管との内外二重壁に形成されている合成樹脂管に関するものである。より詳しくは、地中に埋設された都市ガス供給管路や化学工場等において配管された気体圧送用管路等の安全使用期間の迫った既設管体の内部に挿入して、ガス漏れ事故等の発生を未然に防止するために使用するのに適した管路更生のための管体に関するものである。

【0002】

【従来の技術】この種の管路更生管を用いてガス管路の更生を行う場合、ガス管路には直角に配管されている箇所があるため、被更生管即ち既設管内への引き込み作業を容易にするためには、相当の可撓性を備えていることが肝要である。この管体としては、一般に普及している内外二重壁とした市販の合成樹脂管を使用することも考えられる。

【0003】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、前記市販の管が PVC 樹脂管の場合は、管壁を二重壁にした管であっても、内圧をかけて送る気体用の送気管としては、物性的にガスバリアー性に乏しいためガス管路の更生管としては使用に耐え得ないという課題を有し、また、一般構造の内外二重管にあっては、可撓性に乏しく急な屈曲部内への挿入配管が困難であるという課題を有するものである。

【0004】そこで、本発明は、このような課題の解決を目的とし、管路更生管に求められる可撓性と柔軟性とを備え、重量が軽量で、取り扱いが容易な管であって、更にはガスバリアー性能をも備えた形態の管体をここに提案するものである。

【0005】

【課題を解決するための手段】該目的を達成するために講じた本発明の構成を、実施例を示す図面に使用した部分符号を用いて説明すると、内管 1 と外管 2 とからなり、外管 2 はガスバリアー性能に優れた樹脂材によって螺旋凹凸波形状に形成され、内管 1 は合成樹脂素材によ

って略円筒状に形成され、かつ、前記外管 2 の螺旋凹凸波形における谷部 2 1 の内周面と接着され、更に該接着部 1 1 を除く部分に前記外管 2 の螺旋凹凸波形と同ピッチの螺旋スリット 1 2 を備えている構成としたものである。

【0006】

【発明の実施の形態】本発明は、このような構成としたものであって、その実施に当たっては、前記外管 2 を連続した壁体で形成されているもののみならず、外管 2 それ自体は非連続壁体であって、内管 1 の一部 1 3 を介して連続している構造のものとしたり、外管 2 をガスバリアー性に優れたナイロン樹脂で形成したりして実施することができる。また、外管 2 の管壁を内管 1 の管壁に比して厚肉に形成されている構造としておくとも耐摩耗性の点から好ましい。

【0007】更に、本発明にいう外管 2 を形成するガスバリアー性に優れた樹脂素材としては、前記ナイロン樹脂の他にポリアミド、エチレン-ビニルアルコール共重合体、ポリ塩化ビニリデン共重合体、フッ素、ポリエチレンテレフタレート、ポリアクリロニトリル等があり、これらの樹脂を選択使用するのが好ましい。

【0008】

【実施例】以下本発明の実施例について図面に基づいて説明する。図面中、図 1 及び図 2 は、本発明の主たる実施例の管路更生管について示した図であって、図 1 は管体の上半部を縦断して外形と断面形状とを示した図、図 2 は管体の断面を拡大して示した断面図である。

【0009】該実施例に示した管路更生管 P は、管全体を合成樹脂素材によって形成したものであって、図 1、2 に見られるように、ほぼ円筒状に形成した内管 1 と凹凸螺旋波形状に形成した外管 2 とからなる内外二重壁とした管体である。

【0010】而して、該実施例に示した内管 1 は、軟質のナイロン樹脂素材によって、断面平帯状で左右の両側縁部分を順次薄肉となるように形成した帯材 1 0 を、管形成芯材上において、左右の側縁部どうしを非接着状態で重合させながら螺旋状に巻回させて、略平滑な円筒体状に形成したものである。このようにして帯材 1 0 の重合部間に螺旋スリット 1 2 を備えた内管 1 を形成する。ここにいう帯材 1 0 の重合部を非接着状態とする手段としては、先行製造した常温状態下の帯材 1 0 を用いるか、押出し帯材を所要温度にまで冷却させながら巻回させればよい。

【0011】また、外管 2 は、ガスバリアー性能に優れたナイロン # 1 2 を選定し、この樹脂素材を用いて全体をほぼ同肉厚で断面略 U 字形とした帯材 2 0 を、管形成芯材の側方に配置した押出機によって押出し形成し、この帯材 2 0 の両側縁部 2 a、2 b どうしを、前記内管形成帯材 1 0 の幅方向中間部分上において互いに重合させながら螺旋状に巻回させ、その重合面どうしを融着させ

て一体化させると同時に内管形成帯材10ともその重合面11間で融着させるか、接着剤を介して接着させて、螺旋凹凸波形状の外管2を形成したものである。

【0012】このようにして、外管2が螺旋凹凸状で内管1が略円筒状で、外管2における山部22の内部に、内管1における前記螺旋スリット12が形成されている構造の内外二重管を形成したものである。

【0013】このような構造とした管路更生管Pは、外圧に対する変形耐力を外管2が負担し、内部流通気体の円滑な流れを内管1が保障するものでありながら、管の*10

* 屈曲時には、内管1がスリット12部分で自由な曲がり変形ができて、外管2の曲がり変形を阻害することが少ないため、外管2は比較的自由に独立的な曲がり変形ができ、全体として屈曲配管も容易にできる利点を備えている。

【0014】該実施例に示した外管2を構成するナイロン#12について、シートの状態で都市ガスの透過度試験を行った。その試験結果は表1の通りであった。

【0015】

【表1】

試験資料

品名	ガス透過性試験用シート		
	A. ナイロン12		
試験方法	気体透過度: JIS K7126 (プラスチックフィルム及びシートの気体透過度試験方法) に準拠。		
	試験方法 A法 (差圧法) 試験温度 23℃		
	試験気体 都市ガス13A		
	試験年月日 平成13年2月1日 完了		

試験結果

試料名	試料番号	都市ガス透過度 $\text{mol/m}^2 \cdot \text{s} \cdot \text{Pa}$ ($\text{cm}^3/\text{m}^2 \cdot 24\text{h} \cdot \text{atm}$)		試料厚さ (mm)
		測定値	平均値	
ガス透過性試験用シート A. ナイロン12	1	2.11×10^{-14} [4.14]	2.11×10^{-14} [4.14]	0.982
	2	2.11×10^{-14} [4.14]		0.992

【0016】このガス透過試験の結果では、管形成素材としてナイロン#12を用いて前記実施例のように形成した管体は、老朽化した都市ガスの管路内に挿入して、管路更生管として使用したとき、充分なガスバリア性能を発揮し得るものであることを確認することができた。

【0017】図3及び図4は、管路更生管Pの他の実施例についてそれぞれ示したもので、図3に示した更生管Pは、前記第1実施例において説明した内管1を形成する帯材10の断面形状を、左右の側縁部分が鉛直に形成された単純な平帯形状とし、この側縁部分どうしを突き合わせ状に接当させながら螺旋状に巻回させて内管1を形成してある管構造としたものである。また、外管2の形状を、谷部21の底が平らで山部22の頂きも平らな台形凹凸形状としたものである。その他の点については、前記第1実施例における管構造と同様のものである。

【0018】図4に示した管路更生管Pは、外管2それ自体は非連続壁体であって、内管1の一部13を介して連続している構造とした管体の実施例について示したも

のであって、前記第1実施例において説明した外管2を形成する帯材20の横幅を内管1を形成する帯材10の横幅よりも短幅に形成し、内管1を形成している帯材10の外周面上において、帯材20の両側縁部2a、2bどうしを少し離れた状態で螺旋状に巻回させ、内管形成帯材10とのみ融着させて外管2を形成したものである。このような構造とした管体は、曲げ外力に対して外管2の谷部21に形成された外管形成帯材20の両側縁部2a、2b間に位置する内管の一部13が集中的に対抗することとなるので、曲げ配管の容易な可撓性に優れたものとなる。この実施例における管体の内管形成帯材10は、この作用を見越した柔軟性のある樹脂素材を用いればよい。なお、該実施例図面の管Pは、内管1におけるスリット12の位置を外管2における山部22の中央位置から一方に偏った位置に形成したものとして示してある。その他の点については、前記第2実施例に示した管構造に準ずる構造としたものである。

【0019】以上本発明の代表的と思われる実施例について説明したが、本発明は前記の構成要件を備え、前記の発明の目的を達成し、以下にいう効果を有する範囲内

において適宜改変して実施することができるものである。

【0020】

【発明の効果】以上の説明から明らかなように、本発明にいうところの管路更生管は、内外二重管としたものであって、内管をスリットを備えた略円筒状に形成し、外管を螺旋凹凸波形状に形成してあるので、外圧に対する耐圧縮変形強度を十分に備えていて、内部を通過させるガスの抵抗を最小限に抑えて円滑に流通させることができ、ガスバリアー性にも優れた機能を発揮する管でありながら、曲がり変形の必要な場合には、内管が外管の曲がり変形の抵抗として働くことが少なく、外管は比較的自由に独立的な曲がり変形ができるので、管全体として十分な可撓性を備え被更生管内への挿通配管を容易に行うことができるという顕著な利点を有しているものである。

【図面の簡単な説明】

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*【図1】第1実施例を示す上半部切欠正面図。

【図2】管壁の拡大断面図。

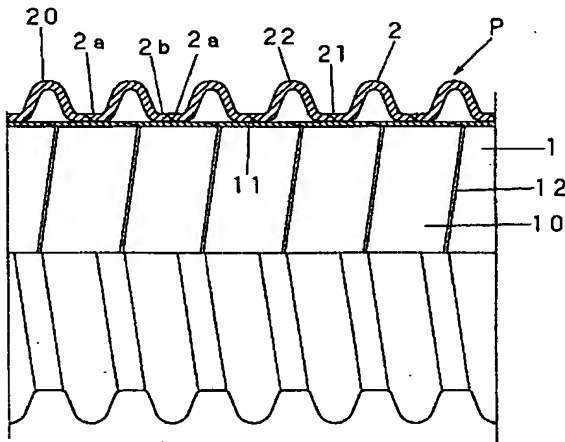
【図3】第2実施例を示す上半部切欠正面図。

【図4】第3実施例を示す上半部切欠正面図。

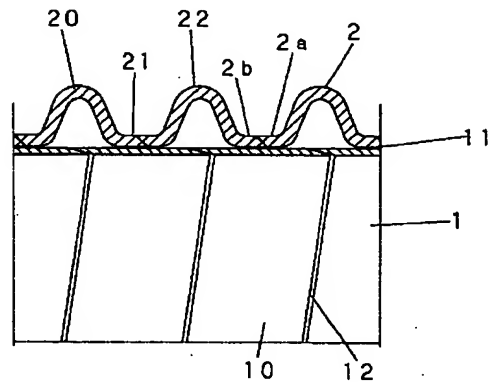
【符号の説明】

- 1 内管
- 10 内管形成帯材
- 11 接着部
- 12 スリット
- 10 13 内管の一部
- 2 外管
- 20 外管形成帯材
- 21 谷部
- 22 山部
- 2a 側縁部
- 2b 側縁部

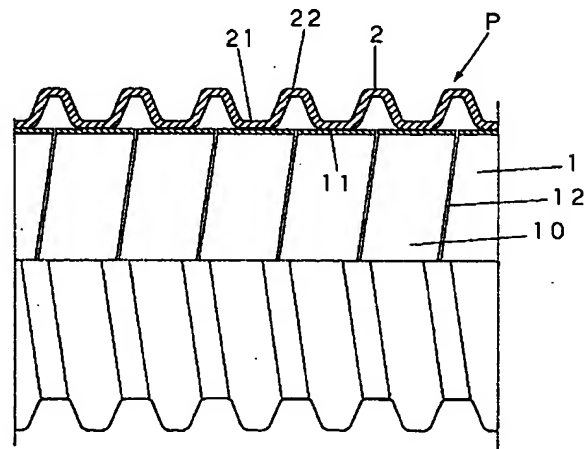
【図1】



【図2】



【図3】



【圖 4】

